United Nations ST/SG/SER.E/371

General Assembly

Distr.: General
8 May 2000

Original: English

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

Information furnished in conformity with the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space

Note verbale dated 11 April 2000 from the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space,* has the honour to transmit information concerning the launching of the Japanese satellite JCSAT-6 (see annex).

* General Assembly resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex, of 12 November 1974.

V.00-53810 (E)

Annex

Registration data for Japanese space launches*

1.	Name of satellite:	JCSAT-6
2.	Designation:	1999-006A
3.	Name of launching State:	Japan (United States of America)
4.	Date of launch:	16 February 1999 (0145 hours (GMT))
5.	Location of launch:	Cape Canaveral, Florida, United States of America
6.	Basic orbital parameters (as of 8 June 1999 (JST)):	
	(a) Period:	1,436 minutes
	(b) Inclination:	0.022 degrees
	(c) Apogee:	35,790 kilometres
	(d) Perigee:	35,785 kilometres
7.	General function:	Domestic communications and domestic broadcasting
8.	Launch vehicle:	Atlas IIAS
9.	Launch organization:	Lockheed Martin Commercial Launch Services Inc.

* The registration data are reproduced in the form in which they were received.

ST/SG/SER.E/372

Readex
Fiche

United Nations ST/SG/SER.E/372

Secretariat

Distr.: General
27 June 2000

English
Original: Russian

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

Information furnished in conformity with the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space

Note verbale dated 20 June 2000 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (General Assembly resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex), has the honour to transmit the registration data on the Russian space launches for the period from January to March 2000 and also on the space objects that ceased to exist during the same period (see annex).

V.00-55197 (E)

Annex

Registration data on space objects launched by the Russian Federation in January 2000

1. In January 2000, no space objects belonging to the Russian Federation were launched.

2. At 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 January 2000, no space objects had been found to have ceased to exist in Earth orbit in January 2000.

Registration data on space objects launched by the Russian Federation in February 2000

1. In February 2000, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

Number	*Name of space object*	*Date of launching*	*Basic orbit characteristics*				*General purpose of space object*
			Apogee (km)	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	
3071	Progress M-1 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	1 February	257.8	219.2	51.7	90.1	Delivery to the Mir manned orbital station of consumables and various cargoes
3072	Cosmos-2369 (launched by a Zenit carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	3 February	877.56	849.8	71.02	159.8	The space object is intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation
3073	Demonstrator/Fregat (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	9 February	613	592	64.9	96.3	Trial of the Fregat upper stage under actual conditions for the launch of space objects into pre-assigned orbits and also of the new system for delivering returnable cargoes to the Earth. After completing four orbits of the Earth, the Demonstrator/ Fregat was separated into two objects, which were returned to the Earth

2. On 12 February 2000, the Indonesian Garuda-1 satellite intended for telephone communications for subscribers in South-east Asia, was placed in Earth orbit by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

3. The following space objects ceased to exist in February 2000 and were no longer in Earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 29 February 1999:

1999-038A (Progress M-42);
2000-009A (Demonstrator/Fregat).

ST/SG/SER.E/372

Registration data on space objects launched by the Russian Federation in March 2000

1. In March 2000, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

Number	*Name of space object*	*Date of launching*	*Basic orbit characteristics*				*General purpose of space object*
			Apogee (km)	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	
3074	Express-A (launched by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	12 March	35654		0.3	1428	Operation of long-range, zonal and local telephone and telegraph communication system, transmission of radio and television programmes and data transmission on behalf of various sectors and governmental authorities of the Russian Federation and also for the purpose of expanding international communications
3075	Dumsat/Fregat (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	20 March	18022	244	64.6	320	Trial of the upper stage, in the course of which the Dumsat/Fregat space object was placed in Earth orbit; Dumsat is a full-scale mockup of a pair of European Cluster 2 satellites

2. The following space object ceased to exist in February 2000 and was no longer in Earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 March 2000:

1979-032A (Cosmos-1093)